

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Being Honest

By Walter E. Myer

YEARS ago when I was in school we did a great deal of debating and I still remember some of the subjects we discussed. One of the favorites was the question, "Does Honesty Pay?" We didn't have much of fact or evidence to sustain our arguments but that did not keep us from wrangling almost by the hour about how worthwhile it was for one to walk the straight and narrow path of honesty and reliability.

This question with which we were concerned so long ago has retained its interest and appeal through the years. I still hear people talking about it. It is discussed in classrooms and in private conversations.

Can a man make more money if, now and then, he lies or cheats or misrepresents himself, his services, or his products? Or, does one get along better in the long run if he hews to the line of honesty, fairness and dependability? Does it pay, in dollars and cents, to be honest?

Many people answer "no" to this last question. In support of their position they point to examples. They call attention to rich old skinflints, to men who have amassed wealth through shady practices, to politicians who are successful though crooked. Examples of this kind can be found in most communities.

Such evidence must, however, be examined carefully. If, for example, a man is dishonest and also wealthy, it may be that he has succeeded despite his faulty character rather than because of it. I know a number of thoroughly unreliable persons who have succeeded in business because of qualifications and opportunities having nothing to do with honesty.

I also know men who are succeeding in business largely because of the reputations for inflexible honesty which they have earned. Other things being equal

you are going to do business with people whom you trust, and others follow the same rule. This gives a great advantage to outstandingly dependable individuals.

Here is something else to keep in mind. If a dishonest man makes a fortune you are likely to know



Walter E. Myer

about it. You are not so likely to hear of the great number of persons who lose out in the struggles of life because of their dishonest practices.

Of all men who go into business a large proportion fail, and of all who take jobs in manual or clerical work the number who go far up on the ladder of success are few. People are failing all around us. Character defects are responsible for more of the failures than lack of skill is. One of the most common of these defects is dishonesty or unreliability.

The evidence seems to me to be convincing that honesty pays in terms of money, but I do not like to close my discussion on that note. A man of character and wisdom will not put personal gain above honor. In determining a course of conduct he will not ask, "Does it pay?" but "Is it right?"

1948 ASSIGNMENTS

~~Aid to Europe~~
~~Taxes~~
~~Voice of America~~
~~National Defense~~
~~Aid to Education~~
~~Housing~~
~~Price Control~~
~~Civil Rights~~
~~Navajo Indians~~
~~Foreign Trade~~
~~Displaced Persons~~
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~~...~~
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Bills Before Congress

Several Major Laws Have Been Passed, but Other Important Measures Are Still on the Calendar

THE session of Congress which opened last January has been very busy. Seldom, in times of peace, has a session been confronted by graver issues. During the last few weeks Congress has decided several questions of vital concern to the nation. Other decisions of highest importance are still to be made.

Number one on the list of legislative measures already acted upon during this session is the "Foreign Assistance Act of 1948," a law which puts into effect the European Recovery Program, sometimes referred to as the Marshall Plan. It authorizes the United States to spend more than six billion dollars during the next 12 months as aid to the 16 European nations which have accepted our terms.

The purpose of European aid is twofold. First, it is a humane measure to relieve distress and to help the nations aided to get on their feet again. Second, it is a program designed to check Russia's westward expansion. The idea is that the United States will strengthen the nations of western Europe so that they can hold the Russian bear at bay if he should be inclined to attack them.

Will our building up of the western European nations enable these countries to check the spread of communism? Will the plan prevent war with Russia? Or will the Soviet Union, seeing that a number of nations are uniting against it, start a war before

the countries we are helping become strong?

These are the questions of the hour. No one can be certain of the answers. But in Congress a large majority of both Republicans and Democrats thought that our best chance of peace and safety lay in the adoption of the assistance plan. This was one of the most important decisions ever made by an American Congress.

Another measure affecting our foreign relations was the provision made by Congress to expand the "Voice of America." Additional funds were given to the State Department so that its foreign-broadcasting program could be carried out on a larger scale. The purpose of these broadcasts is to win friends for us abroad and to undo the harm done by the propaganda which Russia carries on against us.

Last year Congress cut the funds for these broadcasts but, a few weeks ago, by unanimous vote in the House and the Senate, the Voice of America agency was given considerably more money to carry on its work.

On the home front, Congress recently enacted a measure reducing taxes on personal incomes. It was vetoed by the President and passed over his veto. This law cuts about 5 billion dollars from the federal government's income, but it offers substantial relief to taxpayers. Many citizens in the lower income groups

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Future of the Scandinavians

These Northern Lands Seek to Remain Neutral in the East-West Conflict

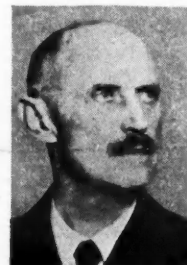
FOREIGN newspapermen stationed in Norway and Sweden sense the feeling of anxiety among the people of these two lands concerning their immediate future. The fear of Russia grows daily. If you were to talk with some typical Norwegians and Swedes today, they would probably tell you something to this effect:

"During the last few weeks, Russian newspapers have been accusing certain of our government and military officials of making secret military plans with the United States and Britain. Whenever Soviet leaders launch attacks of this kind against small neighboring countries, they always follow up by trying to bring such countries under their control. The Nazis used the identical technique.

"A short time ago, the Russians compelled Finland to enter into a close military agreement with them, and it now appears that they are going to work on us for the same purpose. If we are obliged to sign defense treaties with Russia, that will be the first step toward Soviet domination of our lands.

"Our government leaders have bluntly denied that they are secretly collaborating with the United States or Britain. They have said, and the Russian leaders know it to be true, that we want more than anything else to remain neutral, as we have always tried to be in the past."

Such is the general feeling of non-Communists in Norway and Sweden. It is a fact that the long-time policy of both these countries has been to



KING HAAKON of Norway (left) and King Gustav of Sweden

try to stay out of European wars. They were both neutral all through the First World War. During the recent world struggle, Norway was invaded and occupied by the Nazis, but Sweden was able to cling to her neutrality.

In any future conflict between the United States and Russia, however, it would be more difficult than ever for Norway and Sweden to remain neutral. They are not large coun-

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CONGRESS

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will pay no taxes at all under the new law, which was approved by most Democrats and Republicans.

Supporters of the law argue that tax relief will raise the living standards of many families, and that it will promote business activity.

Opponents think it a bad policy to



SENATOR ROBERT TAFT, of Ohio, who is pushing a bill for federal aid to education.

cut government income at a time when war threatens, and when increased military expenditures and foreign aid are necessary. It is argued further that since the people pay less in taxes they will have more money to spend, and that increased buying all along the line will cause prices to rise, with the possibility of serious inflation.

While Congress has accomplished a great deal since the beginning of the present session, much more remains to be done. Among the important measures which are still before the national legislature are these:

Military policy. It is generally agreed that with war a possibility, the United States should do something in the way of military preparedness. There are few in Congress who do not think that there should be increased appropriations for the armed services.

But that is about as far as agreement goes. Officials of the highest rank disagree on the preparedness program. Defense Secretary James Forrestal emphasizes the need of large ground forces and a well-prepared Navy. He wants a strong Air Force too, but he warns against spending so much money on it that the land and sea forces will be neglected, thus throwing the three military services out of balance.

Secretary of the Air Force W. Stuart Symington disagrees with Mr. Forrestal, his superior officer. He is urging a much larger Air Force than is being requested by Mr. Forrestal. He insists that our most effective weapon, in case of war with Russia, would be a powerful Air Force.

The House of Representatives has voted to enlarge our Air Force. What action the Senate will take is not known as this paper goes to press.

Hanson W. Baldwin, military editor of the *New York Times*, explains the background of the clash between the different branches of the armed services in this way:

"The Air Force believes that Russia can be defeated if war should come with atomic and other bombs by planes operating from bases secure by distance. Many of its leaders believe no

attempt should be made to establish bases which might be overrun by Russian ground forces, but that bombing should be conducted from bases 2,000 to 2,500 miles away.

"The ground forces and the Navy do not believe that atomic bombing alone would defeat Russia, even if atomic bombs were used in the war—which is by no means certain. They hold that 'intermediate' or close-up bases would be necessary, in any case, for effective bombardment and that these must be seized and defended and supplied by sea-ground power."

The debate over conscription and universal military training is certain to be intense. The general prediction in Congress is that a conscription bill will pass, but that the enactment of a universal military training measure is much more doubtful.

Federal aid to education. The Senate has passed a measure providing that \$300 million shall be taken from the federal treasury each year and granted to the states for the support of education. It is to be distributed in proportion to need. The idea is that poor states which cannot maintain good schools shall have help from the national government. The bill is



SENATOR CHAN GURNEY, of South Dakota, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, which is considering national defense measures.

now in the House of Representatives, where it is meeting with considerable opposition.

Housing program. The long-range housing bill introduced by Senators Taft of Ohio, Wagner of New York, and Ellender of Louisiana, provides that federal funds be used annually to encourage home building and to advance research in the housing field. It is expected that the bill will pass the Senate, but probably not the House.

Civil rights program. Bills have been introduced in Congress calling for (a) the abolition of the poll tax as a requirement for voting in national elections, (b) making lynching a federal offense, punishable in federal courts, and, (c) forbidding employers from discriminating against applicants for jobs on the basis of race or religion.

Few people in Congress or out expect any of these measures to pass in the present session.

Displaced persons. There will be a big fight over proposals to change our immigration laws so as to permit homeless refugees in Europe to come to this country. There is considerable support for the idea of letting a certain number come, but when any particular number is specified, some say that it goes too far in letting down the immigration bars, and others say that it does not go far enough.

Reciprocal trade agreements. A battle on that issue is in the offing. The present law permits the State Department to make trade agreements with other countries. A tariff on a foreign article coming into this country may be lowered if the country from which it comes agrees to lower its tariffs on certain kinds of goods coming from the United States. The purpose of arrangements of this kind is to encourage trade among nations.

The law permitting the State Department to make these agreements expires on June 12. Unless it is renewed, the State Department can no longer make trade treaties with other nations. Congress itself will then make all decisions concerning the tariff rates which shall be charged against foreign goods entering this country.

Most of the Democrats support the trade agreements act and will try to get it renewed. When it has come up for renewal in the past, the Republicans have usually voted against it. Now that they have a majority in Congress, it is quite possible that they may put an end to the reciprocal trade agreements.

A number of problems other than those outlined earlier in this article either have been considered by Congress or will claim its attention before the close of the term. Among these measures are the following:

Several resolutions to amend the Constitution with respect to the election of the President have been introduced. One of them would do away with the electoral college and would provide for the popular election of the President and the Vice President. Other proposals are less drastic than this.

A bill before Congress provides for the expenditure of \$500 million a year for building highways. Another calls for the establishment of the National Science Foundation as an independent

many other measures are claiming the attention of the legislators. The Senators and Representatives had hoped that they would get enough of the necessary work done so that Congress could adjourn about the middle of June—before the Republican and Democratic national conventions are held. It now seems unlikely that they will finish their program that soon, though it is probable that Congress will be in recess while the conventions are meeting.

Your Vocabulary

In each of the sentences below match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are to be found on page 7, column 4.

- The enemy's position was *vulnerable* (vul'ner-uh-bl). (a) strong (b) open to attack (c) known (d) well hidden.
- That was a *tenuous* (ten'yuu-us) argument. (a) substantial (b) familiar (c) flimsy (d) touchy.
- The volcano is *quiescent* (kwies'ent). (a) active (b) dangerous (c) impressive (d) still.
- Mr. Smith *relinquished* (rē-ling'kwishd) his claim. (a) kept secret (b) proved (c) renounced (d) reinforced.
- A *helioscope* (hē'li-ō-scōp') is used to: (a) look at the sun (b) measure land (c) study bacteria.
- The decorations in the hall were *garish* (gair'ish). (a) appropriate (b) gaudy (c) gay (d) simple.
- An *insurgent* (in-sur'jent) crowd gathered at the building. (a) rebellious (b) inquiring (c) interested (d) immovable.
- No one was able to *clarify* (klār-i-fi) his statement. (a) dispute (b) classify (c) definitely prove (d) make clear.

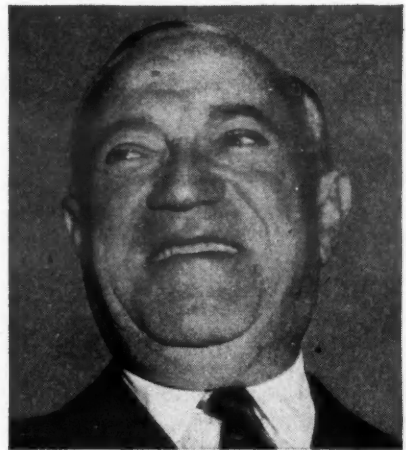
Pronunciations

Baden—bah'dēn
Baydur—bi-dōor'
Bonnet—baw-nē
Dendramis—dēn'drah-mēs'
Graz—grahs
Ivanisovich—i-van'i-say'vich
Klagenfurt—klah'gēn-fōort'
Neunkirchen—noin'kirk'ēn
Panyushkin—pah'n'yoo-shkin'
Riksdag—rēks'dahg
Tarchiani—tahr-kyah'nē (y as in yes)
Villach—fil'ahk

Outside Reading

"The Way of Life on Capitol Hill," by David Cushman Coyle, *New York Times Magazine*, March 7, 1948. Life and duties of a Congressman.

"Main Facts about Sweden," a booklet by Naboth Hedin, 1947. Available for 25 cents from American Swedish News Exchange, Inc., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, New York.



SENATOR ROBERT WAGNER, of New York, a co-sponsor of one of the housing bills now before Congress.

agency to encourage scientific research and education.

Two bills before Congress deal with the general problem of economic and social security. One of them calls for an increase in the minimum wage from 40 to 60 cents an hour, and the other would increase the amount of federal aid to old people, the blind, and dependent children.

Congress has before it a bill to provide for the study of projects relating to flood control, irrigation, soil conservation, electric power development, and forest programs in the Missouri River Valley.

The issues we have described are among the more important of those being considered in Congress, but



REPRESENTATIVE CASE, of New Jersey, who has introduced one of the anti-lynching bills which Congress is studying.



THE WESTERN ZONES of Austria are shown as a unit in the map above. Actually, Great Britain, France, and the United States control separate areas within this territory, but the three powers are cooperating in governing their zones.

Austria Victim of World Struggle

Caught in Conflict between Russia and Western Powers

AUSTRIA, bounded partly by communist territory and partly by the lands of non-communist Western Europe, is caught squarely in the middle of a world conflict. The small Central European nation was seized by Hitler in 1938, and has been treated almost like a conquered enemy nation since World War II.

Like Germany, Austria is divided into four zones and occupied by troops from Britain, France, Russia, and the United States. The Austrians have a government of their own, but it is under close supervision of occupation officials. The western powers have forces in parts of Vienna, the capital, although that city is far inside the Soviet zone.

Since shortly after the war, the Big Four have been trying to reach an agreement on final peace terms for Austria, so that military occupation of the country could be ended. A number of obstacles, though, have been in the way. The main dispute has centered around the definition of German property.

In 1945 the United States and other western powers agreed that Russia should receive, in payment for war damages, all German property in eastern Austria. Russia later insisted that this grant included oil fields, factories, and equipment which the Nazis seized by force. The Americans, British, and French argued that these had really been stolen, and should be returned to the Austrians. They called attention to the fact that Austria needs the factories and oil fields in order to overcome her own desperate economic plight.

Until recently there has been little progress toward ending this dispute. Russia, in fact, has had a good reason for wanting to postpone a settlement. She has been permitted to leave troops in Hungary and Romania in order to maintain contact with her occupation zone in Austria. According to agreements made some time ago, she is to remove her forces from these lands as soon as the occupation of Austria is

finished. Therefore it has apparently been the Soviet policy to delay a final Austrian peace settlement.

A short time ago, though, Russian delegates at a London conference dealing with the question of Austria reduced the amount of property demanded in payment for war damages. Perhaps Communist control has been so firmly established in Hungary and Romania that the Soviet government no longer feels the need of having troops in these countries.

While Russia seems to be showing new interest in making a peace treaty for Austria, the belief is growing in America that such an event might pave the way for Communist seizure of the small nation. If a peace treaty is made, the occupation troops of all members of the Big Four probably will be withdrawn. Then the Austrian Communists, a small but active group, may be able to take the government just as Communists recently seized Czechoslovakia.

Russia would be able to help them, for it seems likely that she will, in spite of concessions, keep a strong hold on the economic life of eastern Austria through ownership of certain important industries. If our government decides that the Communists have a good chance to gain control of Austria, it may seek to avoid a treaty that would require American troops to be withdrawn.

While their future is being debated by larger powers, the Austrians are doing what they can to rebuild their shattered country. This task, even under more favorable conditions, would be extremely difficult, for few European nations are in a worse plight.

In an area about as large as the state of Maine, Austria has approximately seven million people. The grain, potatoes, and livestock which her farmers raise do not furnish enough food for the entire population. In normal times the Austrians bought food and a number of other items from abroad, and paid for them with money received from the sale of

manufactured goods or from serving foreign tourists.

Today, however, the country's manufacturing industries are in poor shape. Bombs destroyed many factories during the war. Difficulties in shipping goods from one occupation zone to another hinder the operation of those which remain. The Russians are taking for their own use a great deal of oil and other valuable products which the Austrians themselves need badly. Income from foreign tourists, of course, has practically vanished.

War damage is gradually being repaired. Austrian leaders hope that American aid under the Marshall plan will help their country to rebuild its economy. If given a chance to

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Readers Say—

The ninth grade social classes of Scotia Junior High School have started a campaign to clean up the Mohawk River. For a number of years, towns and factories along the Mohawk have dumped their sewage and waste material into the river. To enable us to have a safe and sanitary river, waste disposal plants must be built in those places that do not already have them.

We shall make use of newspapers, posters, movies, and other devices to gain support for our plans. We hope schools elsewhere will join with us in an effort to clean up polluted waters.

TONY GOLBY,
Scotia, New York.

I don't see how Tom Collins could be so "stunned" by the letter from the class in North Carolina that opposed universal military training. I agree with the class. Adoption of universal training would be asking for war. Because the Soviet Union has a larger population than ours, the training would not provide us with an Army as large as Russia's. We should spend the money on atomic research.

BILLY PARKER,
Rock Island, Illinois.

I agree wholeheartedly with Tom Collins of Annapolis, Maryland. I cannot see why any young man or woman should oppose universal military training in times like these. If we do not get a stronger Army, Navy, and Air Force, the same thing will happen to us that did in World Wars I and II. But next time, we will not have a chance to prepare after the war has started.

GLENN SHIPLEY,
Tolono, Illinois.

I think Alaska should be admitted as a state, because such action would encourage more people to settle there to develop the territory's resources. I also think something should be done about the high shipping rates on goods sent from Alaska to the "mainland" and vice versa. This would encourage Alaska's development.

HARRIET IMBLER,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Because there is an election coming shortly in the town where I live, I have become very interested in our town management. We elect a mayor and a board of trustees, as do many towns, but I think this system is out of date. The candidates are popular, but they often do not have administrative experience.

I think we should have a well-trained city manager instead of a mayor. The city manager could be fired if people were dissatisfied with him.

DONALD SHAVER,
Franklin Park, Illinois.

Ambassadors and Ministers to and from U. S.

The United States exchanges representatives with about 60 different nations. American officials stationed in the capitals of the larger foreign countries are known as ambassadors. In most of the smaller nations they are called ministers. In Korea, Germany, and Japan—still under military control—our State Department representatives are known as political advisers to the commanding general.

Most foreign countries have representatives stationed in Washington. They usually bear the same title as our representative to that particular nation. For example, the U. S. and France exchange ambassadors, while Switzerland and this country exchange ministers.

The names of some of the ambassadors exchanged by the United States and foreign nations are listed in the table below.

| Country | U. S. Ambassador to— | Foreign Ambassador from— |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Argentina | James Bruce | Oscar Ivanisovich * |
| Australia | Robert Butler | Norman Makin |
| Brazil | Herschel Johnson | Carlos Martins |
| Canada | Ray Atherton | Hume Wrong |
| China | Leighton Stuart | Wellington Koo |
| Czechoslovakia | Laurence Steinhardt | Irvin Munk |
| France | Jefferson Caffery | Henri Bonnet |
| Great Britain | Lewis Douglas | Lord Inverchapel ** |
| Greece | Lincoln MacVeagh *** | Vassili Dendramis |
| Italy | James Dunn | Alberto Tarchiani |
| Mexico | Walter Thurston | Antonio E. de los Monteros |
| Philippines | Emmet O'Neal | Joaquin Elizalde |
| Russia | General Bedell Smith | Alexander Panyushkin |
| Turkey | Edwin Wilson | Huseyin Baydur |

* He has left Washington to take a job in the Argentine capital, but our State Department still lists him as the ambassador.

** Sir Oliver Franks will succeed Lord Inverchapel sometime this spring.

*** Mr. MacVeagh is soon to be transferred to another post, but as these words are written, his successor has not been designated.

The Story of the Week

1848 and 1948

The historian Crane Brinton, writing for the *New York Times Magazine*, has made an interesting comparison of 1848 and 1948. The earlier year was a period of European revolution. Brinton says that 1948, another time of unrest, finds us concerned with some of the same basic problems that caused turmoil and bloodshed 100 years ago.

In 1848, the common people of Europe were seeking political liberty and a higher standard of living. They revolted against kings and emperors in an effort to establish democratic governments. Within the Austrian empire various national groups sought local self-government.

At the same time, early economists were trying to draw up plans to assure the average man a better livelihood. A French leader named Louis Blanc, for example, was advocating a scheme in which managers and workers would share in the ownership of industries.

In 1948 we are again witnessing struggles for local self-government. The Indonesians, for example, are working to free themselves from Dutch rule. Political liberty and economic welfare are vital issues in today's bitter contests between democracy and dictatorship, and between free enterprise and government operation of industry.

We can profit by studying the trials and errors of an earlier period. Many of the revolutionary leaders of 1848 thought it possible to find simple ways of operating democratic governments, preventing war, and improving economic conditions. But we, says Professor Brinton, have learned—partly from their experiences—"that there are no simple, automatic solutions. . . . Where the men of 1848 leaped forward boldly—and blindly—we are cautiously feeling our way over the rocks. But it is the same road."

Convention City

Philadelphia is now getting ready to play host to the national conventions of the Democrats, the Republicans, and

Wallace's Third Party. The city is making elaborate preparations in anticipation of the arrival of thousands of delegates to the early summer meetings, at which each party will name its candidates for President and Vice-President. Historic Independence Hall—scene of many famous gatherings—will be repainted, and the entire city will be in readiness for the occasions.

The three party meetings will be held in the massive Convention Hall. It is about two miles from the center of the city, and has seats for more than 13,000 people.

The schedule for the openings of the three conventions is as follows: June 21, Republicans; July 12, Democrats; July 24, the "Wallace party."

UN Revisions?

United Nations deadlocks resulting from the conflict between Communist and non-Communist countries have brought numerous suggestions that the UN Charter be altered. This month some drastic revisions were proposed by a group of United States Senators and Representatives.

The Congressmen say that the right of any country to block action by means of a veto should be limited, and that in return for loss of veto privileges the great powers—particularly Britain, Russia, and our country—should be given increased representation on the Security Council. They want the United Nations to place restrictions upon the armaments of its members, and to establish a world police force of its own. The legislators want Congress to pass a resolution asking the President to promote these measures in the United Nations.

It is almost certain that the Soviet Union would strongly oppose such alterations. On this point, the Congressmen say that, if Russia rejects the changes, other nations should organize in a mutual defense pact against her. Opponents of the measure argue that it would serve mainly to disrupt the existing UN organization, and to sharpen the antagonism between Russia and western nations.



OUR MERCHANT MARINE will be busier than ever now that large supplies of American goods will be shipped to Europe under the terms of the Recovery Plan

Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, head of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, says that his group will study this proposal and a number of similar ones sometime soon.

"This . . . is the News . . ."

Although Edward R. Murrow began his present series of 15-minute newscasts only last September, he is already rated as one of radio's top commentators. According to a recent survey, more homes listen to him than to any other newscaster. In June he will receive his third major award this year for outstanding radio news reporting.

A native of North Carolina, Murrow graduated from Washington State College in 1930 and went into radio news reporting a few years later. As European Director of the Columbia Broadcasting System, he received wide recognition for his broadcasts from London during World War II.

Too Much Money

China's financial system, weakened by many years of war and turmoil, is suffering a tremendous inflation. Prices have risen to fantastic levels. For example, as weekly wages the

Chinese laborer gets a big bundle of large-denomination bills. If on the way home he buys a newspaper, however, he may have to pay 25,000 Chinese dollars for it.

In 1942, it took about 20 Chinese dollars to buy as much as one United States dollar would purchase. At present, in Shanghai, it takes about 500,000 of them to equal an American dollar. Some authorities predict that within a few months the ratio will be a million to one.

Printing presses continue to feed this chaotic inflation with more paper money. But printing costs for a single Chinese thousand-dollar bill are higher than what the bill is worth.

Echoes from Bogota

As we go to press, the Pan American Conference is once more in session in Bogota, Colombia. The delegates have moved their meetings to the outskirts of the city since their earlier meeting place was damaged in the short-lived, but destructive, revolt of two weeks ago. The Liberal and Conservative parties of Colombia, for the time being at least, are cooperating to restore normal conditions.

The background of the uprising—touched off by the assassination of a popular Liberal leader—is still not wholly clear. Whether the killing was "spontaneous" or was planned in advance is still a point of dispute. However, American observers agree that the events which followed the killing—the looting and burning of the city—showed all the signs of a carefully organized plot.

One aftermath of the revolt has been the demand of some Congressmen that an investigation be made into our Central Intelligence Agency. This organization, established last year, has the task of collecting information that might be of value to officials of this country. It is felt by some that we should have had more advance warning of the possibility of an uprising in Bogota, while the Pan American Conference was scheduled to be in session there.

Rear Admiral Roscoe Hillenkoetter, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, says that his organization did know in advance of unrest in Colombia and of the possibility of an outbreak. That information, he says, was given to the State Department. Apparently, however, the State Department did not



BRITISH AUTHORITIES set up their own blockade on a road in Berlin after the Russians had attempted to prevent the western Allies from entering the city. In the picture above, chairs and boards are being used to force Russian cars to slow down for inspection.

feel that the situation was nearly so serious as it turned out to be.

Whether or not the Communists planned the Bogota revolt, the general belief that they did so has hurt their cause throughout most of Latin America. All the countries in that region are watching Communist activities more closely than ever.

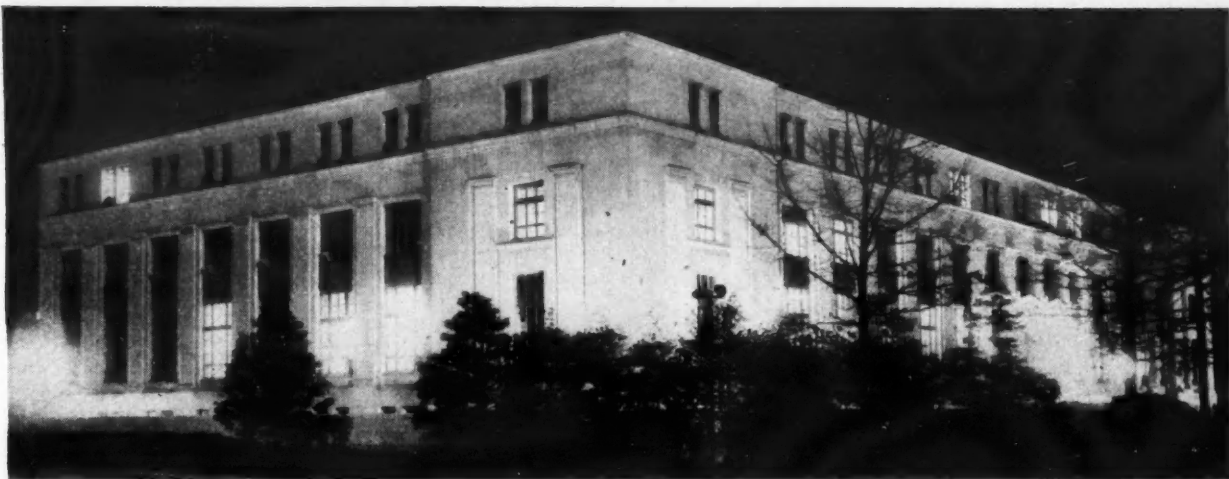
Highly Guarded Agency

If you are taking a trip to Washington, D. C., anytime soon, do not include the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission on your list of sights to see. You will not be able to get inside that building.

The headquarters of the AEC is the most carefully guarded government office in the nation's capital. There, where the development of U. S. atomic power is directed, guards are on duty night and day to protect our top scientific secret.

The building is floodlighted at night. Any stranger approaching the structure can thus be seen easily by the guards. On the roof of the building and along its outer walls, photo-electric cells (electric eyes) are "on duty." Anyone crossing their invisible beams causes an alarm to sound. Similar devices guard windows.

During the daytime, elaborate precautions are taken so that only AEC employees or visitors who have important business with the Commission



HEADQUARTERS of the Atomic Energy Commission in Washington, D. C. Special lighting of the building at night is a part of the elaborate precautions that are taken to guard the nation's atomic secrets.

errand—gathering information to be used in forecasting the weather for all parts of the world.

This flying weather station has proved that you can fly across the North Polar regions both in winter and summer. It would not be any harder for planes to fly past the Pole to Europe or Asia than it is for the weather plane to fly from Alaska to the Pole and back again.

The icy wastes of the Arctic no longer keep the short northern route connecting the New and Old World blocked off. In the near future, passenger planes will speed from New York to China in 25 hours. If permitted to fly over Soviet territory, they could reach Moscow in 16 hours.

We are fast learning to use the Arctic. Canada and Alaska have built weather stations and a few small mining towns inside the Arctic Circle. Russia has done the same thing on a bigger scale. She has Arctic mining towns of more than 10,000 people, and she has well over 100 weather stations in the north.

Since the end of the war, American and Canadian armed forces have tried out the Arctic. They have found, of course, that its cold and ice make it a tough proposition for military operations. In the Far North, motors are so hard to start that dog sleds are often more useful than tractors and snowmobiles. But the flying weather isn't too bad.

The Arctic is at its worst during the long, sunless winter, when the temperature is 50 degrees (or more) below zero. In the summer, however, the sun never sets, and the shores of the Arctic Ocean become pleasantly warm. The snow melts away, showing long stretches of bare rock and tumbled stone. Shining icebergs float on calm, blue water.

Last Act

The last act in the tragedy of Czechoslovakia is the recent decree that there will be but one slate of candidates in next month's "elections" in that country. The announcement is hardly a surprise. The suppression of free elections in Czechoslovakia follows the pattern established earlier by the Communists in Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary.

The present Czechoslovakian government headed by Communist Premier Gottwald will pick the single slate of candidates in advance of the "elections." Then their names will be submitted to the voters. Since nobody else will be allowed to run for office,

the voters will have no choice of candidates.

In the last free elections in Czechoslovakia, the Communists received only 38 per cent of the votes.

Republican Contest

The supporters of Harold Stassen are working harder than ever to win the Republican presidential nomination for him. They feel that his victories in the Wisconsin and Nebraska primary elections are "convincing evidence" of his popularity with Republicans generally, and they are enthusiastic over his chances to head his party's ticket in the coming elections.

Governor Dewey of New York, Senator Taft of Ohio, and other Republican competitors of Stassen say that Stassen's early victories mean very little. It is much too early, they say, for any candidate to feel that he has the nomination "cinched."

Dewey supporters point out that he has shown much strength in the early Midwest primaries, but that his main following is in the heavily populated East. Senator Taft's backers say that he will have his share of state delegates when the Republican nominating convention meets in June. Other candidates for the GOP nomination are equally convinced that "two or three primaries are far from enough to decide who the Republican presidential nominee is going to be."

Austria Today

(Continued from page 3)

use its resources for its own benefit, the nation may be able to reach a fair degree of prosperity. Raw materials for factories are quite plentiful. In addition to oil, there are deposits of coal, iron, copper, and zinc. Austria's mountains are well forested, and have streams for hydro-electric power.

Eventually, too, Austria may again be able to serve large numbers of tourists. The historic old capital, Vienna, which contains about a third of the country's population, was severely damaged by the war and will take a long time to rebuild. The nation contains a number of other scenic and historic attractions, though. One, for example, is Salzburg. This town, located at the foot of the snow-capped Salzburg Alps, is reviving its famous music festivals.

Unfortunately for Austria, her future is largely in the hands of other nations. This fact dampens her hopes of prosperity and stability.

The Austrian people are of German origin and speak the German language. They are frequently accused of having been sympathetic with the Nazis and of having helped them willingly during the war. Prior to Hitler's seizure of Austria, however, most Austrians seemed to oppose the Nazi movement.



IN FRANCE an "altitude" treatment is being used for whooping cough. Patients are put in a bell where the air pressure is lowered to that which is found at altitudes of 12,000 feet. Persons have been cured after being kept in the bell for 50 minutes.

are admitted to the building. Workers must be identified as they arrive to start their tasks, and checked again as they leave.

Scrap paper is burned in a special way at AEC so that no clues to secret processes may be found in trash piles. Paper is burned in containers till it becomes a fine ash. Water is added to it, so that it is impossible to piece together the remains.

Employees of AEC are given only the facts they need to do their jobs. They learn nothing more. Conference rooms where scientists and top AEC officials gather are completely soundproof, to prevent discussions from being overheard.

North Pole Activity

Every few days a bomber takes off from a runway in northern Alaska and heads for the North Pole. After crossing the Pole, it roars back to its base. The plane is out on a peaceful

S M I L E S

Golf instructor: "My advice to you is to go through the movements of driving without using the ball."

Dubber: "My dear fellow, that is precisely the trouble I'm trying to overcome!"



"How do you do, sir. My first question is, 'How does it feel to be awakened out of a sound sleep?'"

Smith: "How long have you worked in that office?"

Greene: "Since they threatened to fire me."

Customer: "I'd like to see some good second-hand cars."

Salesman: "So would I."

Mountain Guide: "Be careful not to fall here, its dangerous. But if you do fall remember to look to the left; you get a wonderful view."

The accused policeman admitted that he had been insulting, but his defense was that he was off duty and in citizen's clothes.

"That is just the point," declared the police commissioner. "When you are off duty and in citizen's clothes you have no more right to insult people than anybody else."

The father glared at his son. "Another bite like that, young man, and you'll leave the table." "Another bite like that," agreed the son, "and I'll be finished."

THE STRATEGIC POSITION OF SCANDINAVIA



THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES are fearful of increasing Soviet domination

Scandinavia

(Continued from page 1)

tries, either in area or population, but they occupy strategic positions and possess valuable war assets. The belligerent nations would probably do everything possible to control them or gain their support.

A glance at the map accompanying this article shows how the Scandinavian peninsula extends like a protecting arm around the Baltic Sea and Russia's northwestern coastline. Soviet military leaders want to make sure of the military cooperation of this area in case of another war.

If reports coming from Norway and Sweden are accurate, the majority of people in the two countries do not want their governments to sign a military alliance with Russia. Furthermore, our leaders seem concerned over Soviet moves in this direction. To help bolster Scandinavian resistance to the Russians, six U. S. warships are preparing to visit Norway at the end of this week.

The Soviet leaders, in addition to wanting defense pacts with Norway and Sweden, would also like to gain control of Spitsbergen, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean owned by Norway. Like Iceland and Greenland, Spitsbergen is a stepping stone on the shortest air routes between Russia and the United States.

Both Norway and Sweden have let it be known that they will oppose any Soviet attempt to control them or their territory. At the same time, they wish to have the friendship of both the United States and Russia. They have taken an active part in the work of the United Nations, and believe that the best hope of their safety in the future lies in the prevention of war through a strong United Nations.

Norway was one of the original members of the UN but Sweden, because it was neutral during the war, was not admitted until 1946. The Secretary-General of the United Na-

tions is Trygve Lie, formerly Norway's Foreign Minister.

These two Scandinavian countries have agreed to take part in the European Recovery Program, along with the other nations of western Europe. But they say this does not mean they are unfriendly toward Russia or any of the other countries which have refused to accept aid from the United States through the Recovery Plan.

Until recent weeks, relations between Sweden and Russia have been cordial. In November, 1946, for example, Sweden made a loan to the Russian government of \$275 million, a large sum for a nation no bigger than Sweden. The money is being used by Russia to purchase Swedish products such as steel, electrical machinery, and mining equipment, and is to be paid back in installments over a period of 15 years. About a year ago, both Norway and Sweden signed trade treaties with Russia, but today they fear Soviet intentions.

Because of their strategic location in northern Europe, we are presenting brief descriptions of each of the two countries.

Norway. The smaller of the two nations which form the Scandinavian peninsula, Norway is just a little larger than the state of New Mexico. Its population is only 3 million and its army is one of the smallest in Europe—only 15,000 men.

In World War II, the German armies easily overran all of Norway. There was no fighting of any consequence, except in the northern part of the country, so the nation escaped extensive war damage. Since the end of the war, Norway has made rapid progress toward recovery and is now one of the more fortunate countries in Europe.

Ships are the key to Norway's prosperity. Before the war, Norway possessed the fourth largest merchant fleet in the world. Ships flying the Norwegian flag were found in nearly every port in the world, carrying

goods from one country to another and earning a profit for their Norwegian owners and crews. But during the war, nearly half of these ships were sunk by German mines or submarines.

Since the end of the conflict, Norway has made up a large part of this loss. Last year she purchased, on good terms, 98 ships from the United States, and 450 others are being built for her in European shipyards.

Another important occupation for Norwegians is fishing. Off the coast of Norway are found some of the best fishing grounds in the world and the deep inlets (or fiords) make good harbors for fishing boats. The fish serve as food for the Norwegian people and are also sold abroad.

Although Norway has a king, it has long practiced democratic government. Its laws are made by an assembly (called the Storting) elected by popular vote. Everyone over 23 years of age is entitled to vote.

In recent years the country has

followed a program of moderate socialism. Some industries are owned and operated by the government and others are owned by private individuals. The Communist Party is weak and has little influence.

Sweden. This country is long and narrow, extending north and south for almost 1,000 miles and measuring only about 250 miles in width. Its total population is under 7 million—less than that of New York City.

Sweden forms the eastern part of the Scandinavian peninsula and is separated from Norway by a long mountain range. The northern region, although rich in lumber, iron ore, and water power, is sparsely populated and has a very cold climate. Most of the people, as well as the large cities, are found in the southern part where the climate is fairly mild.

Sweden has considerable manufacturing, but the majority of her people are prosperous farmers. Good farm and pasture lands in southern Sweden are among the nation's most valuable assets. The most up-to-date agricultural methods are used and the country is able to raise nearly all its own food. Unlike nations which were ravaged by war, Sweden is not suffering from shortages of food supplies.

Great evergreen forests cover nearly two-thirds of northern Sweden. They provide an abundant supply of lumber and wood pulp (for making paper). Wood and wood products, the nation's most important exports, are shipped abroad to pay for imports of coal, coffee, gasoline, rubber, and other products.

Swedish iron ore, most of which is found in the northern section of the country, is both plentiful and valuable. Steel made from it is famous throughout the world for its high quality.

For many years, the Swedish people have followed a policy called "the middle way." They have steered a middle course between capitalism and socialism. The government owns and operates a number of large industries, such as the railroads, telephone and telegraph systems, and some iron mines, but there are also many other industries owned by private individuals. The standard of living in Sweden is relatively high and communism has had few supporters.

In Sweden, as in Norway and in Britain, the king "reigns but does not govern." The real head of the government is the prime minister, who is elected by the parliament (called the Riksdag.) Sweden is very democratic.



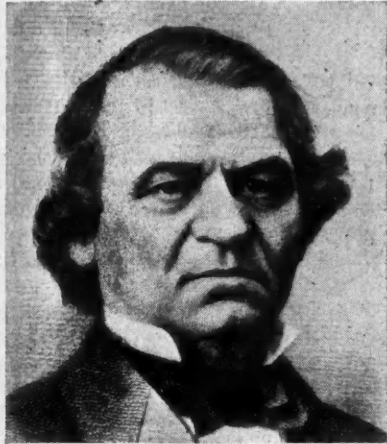
VIEW of Stockholm, the capital of Sweden

American Presidents - - Johnson and Grant

Study Guide

DURING his early years Andrew Johnson was a tailor in a small Tennessee town. He was uneducated but was a man of natural ability. He soon became a leader in his community, and, while still in his 20's, was mayor of the town.

Johnson served in the state legislature for eight years. Then, at the age of 25, he was elected to the national House of Representatives. After he was there 10 years, he was defeated but soon became governor



Andrew Johnson

of Tennessee and later U. S. Senator. Though Johnson had always been a Democrat, the Republicans nominated him for the vice presidency in 1864. They thought that his popularity in the border states would make votes for Abraham Lincoln, who was the presidential candidate.

Lincoln was assassinated soon after his second term began, and the new president, Andrew Johnson, inherited Lincoln's problems.

The Civil War was ending when Johnson assumed the presidency, and there was a sharp conflict of opinion about the way the defeated southern

states should be treated. President Lincoln took the position that the southern states should be restored to their old places in the Union as quickly as possible, and that unnecessary hardships should not be put upon them.

A majority in Congress thought that Lincoln was too generous and too lenient. This Congressional majority insisted that the southern states should be held as conquered provinces for a while in order that freedom of the slaves might be made secure, and that certain penalties imposed upon the South might be enforced. The leaders in Congress wanted to be sure that the South did not soon regain its former political influence, so that it could not bring about the adoption of measures, such as low tariffs, which were opposed by most northerners.

Lincoln died in the midst of the fight. Whether he would have won against Congress had he lived will never be known. He might have done so, for he was very popular with the people.

Johnson tried to carry out Lincoln's policies, but he did not have Lincoln's tact nor popularity. Hence he was defeated. The House of Representatives went so far as to impeach him, and in the Senate he missed conviction by a single vote.

The question of how the South should be treated was still unanswered when Johnson's administration closed and Ulysses S. Grant became President. Grant, though a great general, was almost wholly unequipped for the presidency.

In his youth, Grant attended West Point. Later he served in the Mexican War, but without great distinction. He came back from the war, tried farming, and went heavily into debt. He tried selling real estate and store keeping and again did not succeed.

Then came the Civil War and Grant displayed military ability much greater



Ulysses S. Grant

than he had previously shown. He became the North's military hero. A few years afterward, the people of the nation seemed to think that if he could do well as a general, he could do equally well as President, and so they elected him to that office in 1868.

Grant got along better with Congress than Johnson did, and some progress was made toward reconstruction in the South. The period during which Grant was President, however, was a time when the government experienced unprecedented graft and political corruption.

President Grant was personally honest and honorable, but he was so politically untrained and naive that grafters took advantage of him. A business depression and the scandals of his administration made Grant's years in the White House unhappy.

After leaving the presidency, he made a European trip and was widely acclaimed. He came home, wrote his memoirs while suffering from cancer, and died in 1885. He was determined to finish his memoirs before death, so his wife could receive the royalties and be secure.

Congress

1. Did or did not a majority of both Democrats and Republicans vote in favor of the European Recovery Program?
2. How did the two parties in Congress line up on the tax-reduction bill?
3. Briefly state the difference of opinion among military men on the question of national defense.
4. What has Congress done up to now on the bill providing for federal aid to education?
5. Explain briefly the kind of trade agreements the United States can make with other countries under present law. When will this law expire?
6. What are the prospects for congressional approval of the housing program sponsored by Senators Taft, Wagner, and Ellender?
7. Why must Congress act quickly if it is to accomplish much more this year?

Discussion

1. Excluding the military preparedness program, which of the measures now before Congress do you think should be passed first? Give your reasons.
2. What parts of the military preparedness program do you think should receive congressional approval? Why?
3. Do you agree with persons who support the recent reductions on income taxes, or do you agree with those who criticize the action? Give arguments to uphold your position.

Scandinavia

1. Why do Norway and Sweden fear that Russia may try to bring them into close alliance with the Soviet Union?
2. Do reports coming from the Scandinavian countries indicate that their people want an alliance with Russia?
3. Where is Spitsbergen, and why is it important in the present conflict between East and West?
4. In what way has Sweden shown cordiality toward Russia?
5. What happened to Norway during World War II?
6. Tell the two most important Norwegian industries.
7. What position did Sweden take during the Second World War?
8. List that country's chief resources.
9. What is meant when it is said that Sweden is following a "middle way"?

Discussion

1. If you were a citizen of Norway or Sweden, what position would you want your country to take on the question of an alliance with Russia? Give your reasons.
2. If Russia carries out a threatening policy in the effort to force Norway and Sweden to sign military treaties with her, what, if anything, do you think our government should do?

Miscellaneous

1. What congressional office does Joseph Martin hold?
2. What is the highest position in the federal government that Henry Wallace has held?
3. What is the chief problem that has stood in the way of a peace settlement for Austria?
4. Give two proposals made recently by a group of U. S. Congressmen for revising the United Nations Charter.
5. What three political meetings are to be held in Philadelphia this summer?
6. What precautions are taken in safeguarding the headquarters of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission?
7. Why are some Congressmen demanding an investigation of our Central Intelligence Agency?

Answers to Vocabulary Test

1. (b) open to attack; 2. (c) flimsy; 3. (d) still; 4. (c) renounced; 5. (a) look at the sun; 6. (b) gaudy; 7. (a) rebellious; 8. (d) make clear.

What Is Happening In Science

DIRECTORS of zoos and circuses are feeling the pinch of high prices. The cost of wild animals has risen rapidly in the past few years. A platypus (the unusual duck-billed, web-footed, egg-laying animal from Australia) costs \$1,600. A baby elephant may be worth \$4,000. The okapi, an animal which resembles both the giraffe and the zebra, costs \$15,000. One of the cheapest animals is the lion, which may be purchased for as little as \$100.

★ ★ ★

One of the world's most unusual gardens belongs to the United States Army's Quartermaster Corps in Japan. The garden has 80 acres under cultivation, five of them enclosed by glass. Fresh tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, radishes, and lettuce are grown in soilless garden beds, and produce bumper crops of fresh vegetables for our occupation troops.

Shallow troughs about four feet wide are filled with gravel in which the tiny plants are placed. Every two days, water is run through the troughs. The water contains the chemical fertilizers necessary to make the plants grow. As the water runs off, it leaves particles of the fertilizer

in the crevices around the stones to nourish the plants.

Many Japanese students and horticulturists are employed at the giant greenhouse. It is thought that this system of soilless gardening will not only help our troops located there, but will offer Japan a new way to feed her large population in future years.

★ ★ ★

A new type of phonograph called a "Select-o-Matic" can play 100 records without stopping. A vertical turntable allows the machine to play both sides of the records. Selections can be made with a push button.

A new inexpensive food which can be substituted for ground meat in a wide variety of recipes has been developed at the Arkansas College of Agriculture. The food contains milk solids, yeast, fats, iron and calcium salts, and vitamins.

★ ★ ★

The United States Department of Agriculture is seeding the vast areas in Maine which were burned by forest fires last year. The planting is being done from the air at a comparatively low cost. Experts think that about 80 per cent of the white pine seeds will germinate.

| VITAMIN A | VITAMIN B | VITAMIN C | VITAMIN D |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | |
| VEGETABLES, BUTTER, & MILK | EGGS, MEAT, MILK, & LIVER | TOMATOES & CITRUS FRUITS | SUN & COD LIVER OIL |

DRAWING BY CRAIG

WE GET our principal vitamins from these sources

Career Prospects for Tomorrow - - Field of Acting

SUCCESS in high school plays has led many a young person to dream of a career as a famous actor or actress. It is true that some of the "big names" in Hollywood, on the radio, or on Broadway, first won the applause of audiences in local dramatic events. Unfortunately, though, only a few individuals who perform well in local productions succeed in the professional world.

Some, of course, will reach the top. Others will have enjoyable careers playing minor professional parts. But many hopeful young actors and actresses will find that they must turn to other fields to make a living.

This picture should not discourage young people who have real ability and a compelling ambition to "go on the stage." Hard work is ahead, but—determination can bring success.

At one time, the stage offered the only employment for actors and actresses. Today, the movies, radio, and television have enlarged that scope. Each of the four fields now available requires special techniques, and a young person may find himself better suited to one than to another. In general, the requirements for success in any one of them are the same.

It is hard to analyze the factors that make a successful actor. Dramatic ability is important, as are appearance and voice. This does not mean that all successful entertainers are handsome, or that they all have pleasing voices. Many have capitalized upon some feature of their appearance or manner of speech that differs from the average.

Personality is perhaps the most es-



AN ASPIRING ACTRESS has a radio audition as she "tries out" for a chance to tour the Pacific and entertain U. S. soldiers

sential requirement for a "star" of stage or screen. Paul Denis in *Your Career in Show Business* says, "Personality is the most salable commodity in show business." It is the ability, Mr. Denis goes on, to make "yourself welcome and wanted; to 'contact' the audience and to stamp yourself on its memory."

Personality can be developed, and directors and publicity agents will be ready to help young people who have promise. They cannot do the whole job, though, and anyone who is to succeed in this field must have the natural

ability to hold the interest of others.

A long formal education is not necessary for an actor or actress, but many colleges and universities give excellent courses in the theatre, and a person who takes this work can benefit greatly from it. Whether or not a young actor goes to college, he will have to acquire actual experience. Amateur plays offer a starting point.

Scouts, particularly for the movies, often find young talent in local productions. But most persons find it necessary at the beginning of their acting careers to go to Hollywood, or to one

of the large cities where stage plays are given, and look for parts in movies or in plays. Competition for the few jobs available is keen. When an actor establishes himself, however, the tide turns and he may often choose from among the roles that are offered him.

It is impossible to predict what an actor will earn. A very few top stars in Hollywood are paid \$300,000 or \$400,000 a year. Some Broadway figures earn as much as \$1,000 a week while they are working. Outstanding radio personalities earn \$10,000 or more a week. But only a few of the "big names" make these amounts.

An average actor or actress who manages to earn his living on the stage or in radio may earn around \$75 to \$100 a week most of the year. The young person who is just starting out, however, must usually plan to support himself either through other work, by borrowing, or by using his savings. He cannot expect to be financially independent until he is well established.

Mr. Denis' book *Your Career in Show Business*, contains practical information of great value to persons seriously considering a career in any of the entertainment fields. It discusses the work of actors as well as that of others who contribute to the stage, screen, radio, or television. The book is published by E. P. Dutton, Inc., New York, and sells for \$3.

Acting is not a career for the faint-hearted to choose. But, as Mr. Denis says in his book, "In show business, almost everything is possible, if you have courage, patience, and nerve."

—By CARRINGTON SHIELDS.

Personalities in the News of Today

JOSEPH MARTIN, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is being mentioned increasingly as a possible "dark horse" candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. His recent accomplishment in arranging a meeting which brought about an end to the coal strike has further increased his prestige with members of his party. Although Mr. Martin is not seeking the nomination, some political observers feel that he might be



Martin

a likely compromise choice if the other Republican candidates should become involved in a deadlock.

The son of a blacksmith, Martin was born in North Attleboro, Massachusetts, 63 years ago. He was one of eight children

and, at an early age, he sold papers to boost the family income.

In high school Mr. Martin was a star infielder on the baseball team. Offered a scholarship to Dartmouth College, he turned it down to go to work as a newspaper reporter in his home town. Six years later, he was able, with the assistance of friends, to buy an Attleboro newspaper.

Mr. Martin's political career began in 1912 when he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature. In 1917 he decided to retire from politics, but

he found that he could not stay away from the political scene for long. In 1924 he ran for Congress and was elected to the House of Representatives. He has been there ever since.

Martin devoted his first few years in Congress to "learning the ropes." By the mid-thirties, his drive and political shrewdness began to command attention in the House. Tabbed as an "up-and-coming" politician, he became the leader of the House Republicans in 1939. When his party took over control of Congress early last year, Martin was made Speaker of the House.

On the issues of the day Mr. Martin has consistently followed the majority viewpoint of his party. He is a vigorous advocate of economy in government and is a leader in the drive against communism.

Martin is one of the most skillful political strategists in Congress. He is adept at smoothing out difficulties when members of his own party threaten to get out of line.

As a hobby, Joe Martin (not even his most formal acquaintances call him Joseph) collects miniature elephants, carved of ivory, jade, and teak. He is also an ardent baseball fan. Mr. Martin is a bachelor.

★ ★ ★

Henry Wallace—now plunging vigorously into his "third party" campaign—continues to be one of the most controversial figures in American pub-

lic life. Nearly every utterance he makes brings widely differing reactions.

Wallace's followers look upon him as "champion of the common man." His critics see him as a "dangerous radical." Most political writers do not think he has a chance of winning the Presidency, but nearly all of them agree that his candidacy on a "third party" ticket may play a major part in determining the next President.

Henry Wallace was born on an Iowa farm in 1888. His family had long been prominent in agricultural affairs and published a magazine devoted to farming matters.

A shy, studious boy, Wallace attended Iowa State College where he studied agriculture. Upon graduation he became an associate editor of the family magazine, *Wallace's Farmer*. He made intensive studies of crop prices and carried out experiments with seed corn.

In 1921 Wallace's father became Secretary of Agriculture in President Harding's cabinet. Three years later Wallace became editor of the *Farmer*. He remained in that position until 1933 when Franklin Roosevelt asked him to take over the same cabinet post that his father had held.

As Secretary of Agriculture Wallace was one of the strongest backers of the New Deal. In 1940 he was elected Vice-President, but did not receive his party's nomination in 1944. Harry Truman became Vice-Presi-

dent, and Mr. Wallace returned to the cabinet, this time as Secretary of Commerce.

In 1946 Wallace split with the administration over the question of how to get along with Russia. Wallace advocated "softer" handling of the

Russians. He resigned from his cabinet post upon the request of President Truman, and became editor of the weekly magazine of opinion, *New Republic*. Last December he gave up his editorship to run for President on a "third party" platform of "peace and abundance" for all.

Mr. Wallace charges both Republicans and Democrats with following policies that will lead to war with Russia. He accuses them of failure to take vigorous action in dealing with housing, high prices, and other such problems.

Political observers generally agree that Wallace will draw most of his support from groups which would otherwise vote for the Democratic candidate. They think his candidacy will thus indirectly aid the Republicans.

Mr. Wallace plays tennis and likes to take brisk walks as recreation. He and Mrs. Wallace have three children.

—By HOWARD O. SWEET.



Wallace